VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(Number 821.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1797. (Four Dollars Per Annum.)

Foreign Intelligence,
By the Ship Patty, Capt. Halsted, arrived at New York.

VENICE, May 20.

On the 16th instant, the Counts Augustus, Verita, and Miglia, and one Maledza, were apprehended as instigators and leaders of the late insurrection. The bishop of Verona, and three Canons, it is expected, will meet with the same fate.

The Montenegrins were coming with ships and troops to the aid of the Venetians, but the French had already entered the city. Several of the publications there have the motto—Liberty, Equality, Virtue. The Venetian cockade is red, green and white, and the plain title of citizen has taken place of that of your excellency.

General Buonaparte is now fully employed in the establishment and regulation of the new Lombard or Transalpine Republic, which will have, like the French, a directory and a legislative body, consisting of two councils. The directory will sit in the palace of the Archduke Ferdinand, or, as it is now called, the national palace at Milan.

COLOGNE, May 28.

This morning the first troops from the Sambre and Meuse army entered this city, on their retreat from the farther bank of the Rhine. They will go to Holland. The whole column consists of from 20 to 24,000 men.

The contribution of 1,800,000 livres imposed by the French on the territory of Berg, has been reduced to one million.

General Titan will take the command of the French Sambre and Meuse army, during the absence of Gen. Hoche, who is gone to Paris. The latter general, according to some will come back in a fortnight, though others say he will not return any more to this army.

TRENT, May 24.

Liberty and equality are now established in all the towns of the Venetian Terra Firma, the greater part of which have driven out their Podestar, and other magistrates, and chosen in their steads municipalities, justices of the peace, &c. The populace have taken their revenge of many of the nobles in office, whose administration they disliked. The Podestas at Bellurna, Treviso, &c. who were unable to make their escape, were murdered. The French were frequently obliged to interfere to restore order.

VIENNA, May 27.

Letters from Trieste of the 19th inst. bring advices that the French have now entirely evacuated that city, which they only kept possession of to facilitate their operations by sea against Venice, should that city have attempted any resistance. The French commandant Libille, who has laid for some time in the road of Trieste, with nine French frigates and some other vessels, sailed on the 17th for Venice, where he will take possession of the arsenal. A courier has also arrived here with an official account of the evacuation of Trieste by the French.

The French at Venice have not only taken possession of the arsenal, but of the mint and the bank, which they will retain till Gen. Buonaparte shall receive further instructions from the Directory. Ships are now fitting out at Venice in the service of the French.

Another letter of the same date.

A courier has arrived from Trieste with official advices that the French having succeeded in their expedition against Venice, had evacuated the town of Trieste, and that Col. Cassimir who was encamped without the town, had gone in with his troops.

FRANCE.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.
12 Prairial, June 7.

Extract from the Procès Verbal of the sitting of the Executive Directory on the 11th Prairial, (June 6.)

In the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, on the 11th Prairial, (June 6) at one o'clock, the members of the Directory, with the Secretary, assembled en costume, in order to receive citizen Barthelemi, the new member of the Directory, elected to succeed citizen Letourneur, gone out by lot. The ministers dressed en costume, attended at the same hour the sitting of the Directory for the same purpose.

The secretary general and the minister of the interior were directed to repair to the residence of citizen Barthelemi, to acquaint him that the Directory invited him to join that body. They accordingly set out, preceded by two messengers of state and four attendants.

On their arrival at citizen Barthelemi's, they were introduced, and informed him that the Directory were ready to receive him. The new Director, accompanied by the officers of state, went in a procession to the usual place of holding their sittings. A line formed by the Directorial Guard, indicated the passage. Martial music announced his progress, and the most distinguished salutes were performed by the military. The Etat Major of the Directorial Local Guard were drawn up in the Hall appropriated by the minister, through which citizen Barthelemi was conducted to the hall where the sittings were held.

After receiving from his new colleagues the fraternal embrace, citizen Barthelemi was installed into the office of member of the Directory.

LONDON, June 7.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers to the 3d inclusive. Barthelemy's acceptance of the place of the new director is the principal article they contain. Paris is perfectly tranquil.

Yesterday a dispatch was received in town from Calais, stating that a courier had been sent off to Paris the moment the flag of truce arrived from hence, and that the answer would be immediately transmitted to this country as soon as received.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the admiralty from Admiral Duncan, dated off the Texel. He went very close in, and saw above seventy vessels of different kinds, about fourteen of which appeared to be of the line, and ready for sea.

Yesterday morning Lord Keith arrived at the admiralty from Sheerness. Captain Knight, of the Montague, of 74 guns, & his lady, are not arrived. He obtained permission, on his parole, to come on shore for three days, and to bring his wife with him. He had yesterday several conferences with the admiralty board.

Yesterday an express arrived at Mr. Dundas's office from Sheerness, bringing advice that the Serapis store ship, of 44 guns, Captain Duncan, and a sloop of war, had escaped from the mutinous fleet in the night; but the Serapis is very much damaged from the shot of the rebel ships. Two other ships attempted to escape, but were overpowered. All communication between this fleet and the shore is cut off.

The four men of war from Admiral Duncan's fleet at Yarmouth, as mentioned in yesterday's Star, arrived at the Nore yesterday morning.

Sir Erasmus Gower left town yesterday morning to hoist his broad pendant on board the Neptune. A full board of admiralty, consisting of the seven lords, yesterday signed the declaration, that the ships at the Nore were in a state of rebellion.

Upon the arrival of Vice Admiral Pasley at Yarmouth, he had several conversations with the crews of the ships which have since gone to the Nore. All he could learn from them was, that they should do whatever their delegates, who were then gone to the Nore, should upon their return direct—and that there were several grievances that they would have redressed, but which they did not specify.

Last night a council was held at Lord Grenville's office, at which all the ministers were present, to come to a final determination of the methods to be pursued for quelling the mutiny on board the fleet at the Nore.

At the breaking up of the deliberations, a messenger was sent off with the printed act of parliament, which received the royal assent yesterday afternoon by commission.

Yesterday notices from government were left at the houses throughout several parishes in Westminster, requiring the inhabitants to hold themselves in readiness to arm in defence of the country.

June 8.

The messenger sent to Paris has returned, and brought for answer to the application of the British ministry, that the Directory are ready to enter upon a negociation with Great Britain, and will receive an ambassador for that purpose. A passport was accordingly granted.

A new treaty of amity and commerce has been made and ratified between Great Britain and Russia.

A captain of a neutral vessel has brought intelligence from the Texel, that a serious mutiny prevailed in the Dutch fleet—that the seamen complained of the want of provisions and had sent ashore the troops destined for the intended expedition.

June 12.

Mutiny at the Nore.

The names of the two ships that escaped on Friday are the Repulse and the Leopard. The Ardent has since come in. Other vessels we find, manifested a desire of returning to their duty; and this grumbling condition of the mutiny, raising hopes of every ship dropping of speedily, hopes of which seemed to be realized on Saturday forenoon.

The demand of the seamen conveyed to the admiralty by Lord Northesk, were thought by government improper, and Captain Knight carried down the refusal. The delegates received Captain Knight with the greatest respect; they altered their demands, and dispatched him to town with them early on Sunday morning. Soon after his leaving the fleet the red flag was taken down and other colours placed instead; a circumstance which gave rise to the report of the whole having returned to their duty. The motives for taking down the red flag are variously reported. Some say it was intended as a compliment to Captain Knight; others, that it was a signal for the merchantmen, hitherto detained, to proceed to their places of destination, an indulgence which we imagine the delegates had been induced to grant, in consequence of the representations of Captain Knight. But whatever were the motives, the red flag was struck, all the vessels that had been detained set sail. Yesterday the whole Thames was covered with vessels coming up to London. Such a crowd of ships never, perhaps, came by one tide, to this port; and we are in hopes that the navigation of the river will no longer be interrupted.

On Saturday every red flag was again hoisted by the fleet; and yesterday, at one o'clock, was flying on 21 vessels at the Nore. We are sorry to find that government cannot comply with the demands of the seamen, either brought by Lord Northesk, or Capt. Knight, and that the seamen still refuse to return to their duty.

The mutineers, we believe, understood early yesterday morning, that ministers would not grant what they had asked through the means of Capt. Knight, and in consequence they framed a fresh set of articles to be sent to the admiralty, and sent them to town by Capt. Cobb, who landed yesterday about 12 o'clock at Southend, and arrived in a post-chaise and four, at the admiralty, about half past five o'clock. We cannot say whether the propositions he has brought will be acceded to; but we have reason to think they will not.

We understand ministers have resolved not to grant any thing, but to force the sailors to unconditional submission. The Montague and Nassau in particular have, we understand, expressed a desire of returning to their duty, and it was reported last night, that 12 sail had actually deserted; but, on the authority of our correspondent, we can positively contradict such a rumour.

Last night Capt. Knight and Lieut Buller set off from the admiralty with the answer of government to the propositions brought up by Capt. Cobb, and we fear the answer is unfavorable.

Both on Saturday, after the arrival of Capt. Knight, and yesterday, after the arrival of Capt. Cobb, the cabinet ministers assembled, and directed the answer that was to be given.

Various were the reports respecting delegate Parker yesterday, some saying he had escaped, some he was taken, &c. We believe them all false, and that he still acts on board the fleet as usual. He is very cautious and circumspect, and drinks nothing but water.

Yesterday Lieut. Forbes, accompanied by another officer, attended at the admiralty with a seaman of the name of Wilson, one of the delegates of the Lancaster, who acted as their officer while in a state of mutiny.—He underwent a long examination before Mr Justice Ford, and the lords commissioners, but having with the rest returned to his duty within the limited time on his majesty's pardon being offered, he was, after being reprimanded, sent down again with his officers to the ship.

The Neptune of 98 guns, captain Sir Erasmus Gower, and the Agincourt of 64 guns, captain Williamson, dropped down the river by yesterday afternoon's tide, on their way to the Downs. The Neptune will take in her guns and ammunition at Perfleet.

A great number of gun boats are now fitting out at Woolwich, ten of which are already completely equipped.

The Duke of Portland, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Windham, attended with Earl Spencer, and the Lords Commissioners, yesterday, at the Admiralty.

A curious act came to our knowledge last night; namely that Doyle, one of the delegates of the Grampus, sent up to town about three weeks ago, was pressed, and carried on board the Enterprize Tender off the Tower, where he contrived to corrupt the whole crew, as well those who were pressed, as those who entered voluntarily on board, and that ship was actually in a state of mutiny several days.

Captain Calvert, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, went under the stern of the Sandwich, at the Nore, on Saturday last, and was permitted to go on board, where he employed his whole power of eloquence in endeavouring to persuade the mutineers to return to their duty. After staying some time, he was permitted to depart, on his promising to visit them again in his return from Broadstairs.

Sheerness, Saturday morning.

I mentioned in my last—when I communicated the defection of the Repulse and Leopard—that a very heavy fire was then commenced at the Nore, which, I suppose, arose from some of the ships attempting to

get away—that was the caſe. The Ardent at ten at night, the tide being then full, and the wind blowing ſtrong in for Sheerneſs, let go her anchor, and all ſtanding bore away from the fleet.

She got to ſome diſtance, when the Monmouth ſlipped her head-faſt, and putting a ſpring on it to bring her up, poured a broadſide at the Ardent, but fortunately not a ſhot ſtruck her.

The Ardent ſtill got on, and the Monmouth kept working down upon her—the Ardent at length, turned up in the wind's eye, ſuddenly ran out her guns, and fired a broadſide at the Monmouth, which, we underſtand, killed ten and wounded ſixteen men.

She then weared, and fired another broadſide, which did no damage, the ſhot dropped ſhort of the Monmouth; the Ardent, at length got away, and is moored in this harbour, juſt within the birth of the Repulſe.

Six o'clock, P. M.

A heavy cannonading has been heard here all this afternoon. On enquiry I learn, that the people in the Iris had differed among themſelves reſpecting the hauling down the red flag and hoiſting the Union, as a ſignal of return to obedience—the red flag men got the better in the end, with the loſs of ſeveral wounded on both ſides, but none killed—another account ſtates, that thirteen were killed.

Parker ſhifted his flag this morning, from the Sandwich to the Montague of 74 guns; and the court of delegates of courſe ſhifted with him.

Eight o'clock, P. M.

I am informed that one officer was killed and three wounded in the ſcuffle on board the Iris. Juſt at the ſun's leaving the horiſon, I took an obſervation, and found 16 red flags then flying.

Since noon the refractory ſhips in general have had, and ſtill have the following colours; A read flag at the fore, union at the main, and blue at the mizen.

Several of the ſhips have ſhifted their enſigns, and boiſted a blue flag in their ſtead.

Saturday, June 11.

The delegates of the fleet, finding themſelves deſerted by ſo many of their companions, deſpair of being able to effect their purpoſe, and according to the beſt information that I collect, they are now willing to return to their duty, provided his majeſty's pardon is extended to them, in common, with their deluded brethren. An intimation to this effect was yeſterday made to Admiral Buckner; and, as a proof of the ſincerity of their wiſhes, they have ſtruck for a time the red enſign of defiance, and hoiſted the union flag in its place; permitting, at the ſame time, ſeveral merchantmen detained by them to depart up the Thames. This amicable diſplay, was, however, of very ſhort duration—for on being informed, that it was the intention of government that the ringleaders ſhould legally anſwer for their crimes, the emblem of defiance, was again hoiſted, and there are at this moment 14 or 15 red flags, flying at the Nore. In the mean time, Admiral Buckner has ſent to the admiralty for freſh inſtructions with reſpect to the future conduct to be obſerved towards the mutineers. Capt. Knight, of the Montague, who has ſet out for town, is the bearer of the admirals letters, the anſwer of their lordſhips to which will decide the fate of the delegates. Lieutenants Reyder and Buller, of the Naſſau and Repulſe, alſo ſet out yeſterday for London, to give ſome neceſſary information to the Lords of the Admiralty reſpecting the preſent condition of the fleet. The ſhips which eſcaped yeſterday are now under the protection of the batteries. The ramparts facing the Nore is fully manned—the red hot balls continue in a ſtate of preparation.

On capt. Knight's coming on ſhore yeſterday, he was inſtantly waited upon by lieutenants Hetford, Scott, and Champion, belonging to his ſhip, who had been ſent on ſhore by the crew, and otherwiſe ill treated, and who heartily congratulated him on the favorable appearance which matters began to aſſume. Moſt of the merchant ſhips which were detained by the mutineers have proceeded on their voyage up the river.

Sunday Evening.

I have juſt now been off to take an obſervation of the Nore fleet—but I could not count more than ſixteen flags flying.

Chatham, Sunday, June 11.

The important event which took place on Friday evening, was the beginning of the rupture amongſt the mutineers; all the inhabitants of theſe towns were alarmed by the firing of guns, which was diſtinctly heard from Brompton-Hill. The Leopard and the Repulſe firſt got away; the former is now at Graveſend, where ſome of the ringleaders of her crew have been taken into cuſtody. The Repulſe in endeavoring to eſcape into Sheerneſs, juſt at the time of low water, run aground, and in that ſituation was repeatedly fired upon by the Monmouth, and the Iris, the former of which fired no leſs than 80 ſhot. Very fortunately no lives were loſt on board the Repulſe, but the firſt lieut. had his leg ſhot off. About nine o'clock, ſhe arrived very much damaged at Sheerneſs. At eleven the ſame night we had another alarm; the Ardent in making her eſcape, fired a broadſide into the Monmouth, by which ten men on board that ſhip were killed. During the confuſion, a number of merchantmen and colliers made their eſcape from under the guns of the mutinous fleet.

Rocheſter bridge is guarded day and night by the citizens of the corporation. A bar is thrown acroſs it, and all perſons are examined. A ſailor who ſtole away from the Warrior was laſt night diſcovered attempting to paſs the bridge in woman's cloths. He was taken up and ſent on board his ſhip, where he is a priſoner.

Two fifh carriages, each of them bringing twelve ſailors, who have been picked up about Graveſend, North fleet and the Matches, came in under the eſcort of a party of the 10th dragoons.

Two priſoners have been brought laſt night from Sheerneſs, one named John Hulme, a Horſleydown waterman, but latterly a delegate of the Inflexible, ſtands committed for treaſon, felony and piracy. The other John Moclaurin, is a ſeaman, belonging to the Director, and ſtands committed for aiding, abetting &c. Hulme in theſe crimes. They went on about 12 o'clock, under a guard, for Maidſtone gaol.

Letters have been received at the admiralty, from admiral Duncan, dated off the Texel on the 5th inſtant. On the 3d he ſtood cloſe into the Texel, with only two ſhips of the line. On the 4th he was joined by two of the ſhips from Portſmouth; and on the 5th, he caſt anchor in the mouth of the Texel, with the view of drawing the Dutch fleet to ſea. They ſeemed, however, to ſhew no diſpoſition to move.

Iſmael Effendi, the new Turkiſh ambaſſador deſtined for our court, arrived at Leghorn on the 11th of laſt month.

The following is an extract of a letter from Madras, dated the 18th of October, inſerted in Perlet's Paris Journal of the 6th of June—"Every thing here announces preparations for war. An army of obſervation of ten thouſand men will be formed after the rains. A train of field artillery is aſſembling at Mont and Arnee. The detachment ſerving with the Nizam is recalled and all the grain that can be collected is brought into the magazines and garriſons. You will no doubt, aſk me, what is the object of theſe preparations? The anſwer is eaſy, Tippoo is at preſent marching towards the North, at the head of a powerful army. The Nizam is negociating with Nana Furnaveſſe, and he with Tippoo. The object of the miſſion of Tippoo's agent in that government is kept in profound ſecret."

PLYMOUTH, June 10.

Yeſterday morning the channel fleet under the command of Lord Bridport, were diſcovered from Maker Tower, coming up from the weſtward, on which the union jack was hoiſted, and kept up till 4 o'clock, P. M. when they diſappeared; this afternoon they hove in ſight again, cloſe hauled with their heads towards the ſhore, with the wind at W. N. W. It is ſuppoſed they will go to Torbay, as a quantity of bullocks are ordered to be killed for them.

Lord Bridport's fleet have been hovering off that port, theſe two days; we have the pleaſure to ſay that every thing remains very quiet among them.

DUBLIN, June 2.

Accounts of a very diſaſtrous nature have arrived this day from ſeveral quarters—from Cork, that admiral Kingſmill's fleet have ſent their officers on ſhore, and every thing there is in confuſion, but the particulars have not come to hand.

Twelve devoted houſes have been racked and gutted by the military and Orange men under their protection in Belfaſt. A ſmall village near Newry, is burnt to the ground, Mr. Luke Teeting, ſecretary to the Antrim meeting for a diſmiſſal of Miniſters and Reform, has had his bleach-green and works deſtroyed in like manner.

A member of a corps of Yeomanry has been tried for being an united Iriſhman; he is ſentenced to be ſhot, and has been ſent to Blair's camp for execution. Another, a ſerjeant to the attorney's corps in Dublin, has been tried in like manner for ſeditious words, and neglect of orders. The ſentence is not yet known.

In fine, terror is arrived to ſuch a pitch, that many are coming in about Newry, to ſwear a forced oath of allegiance and obtain tickets of loyalty. A deluge is ready to burſt, and they are banking it out with ſand.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

Foreign news pours in upon us in torrents; the Havre and Bourdeaux veſſels laſt evening, bring Paris accounts to June 13, but our files could not be obtained at ſo late an hour. There had been rejoicings at Havre on account of the proſpects of a general peace, and the ſigning the definitive treaty with the Emperor. A letter from Paris of June 13, in the evening, is ſaid to declare, that "this moment Lord St. Helen has arrived."—but we cannot give full credit to it, as our London accounts to that very day are ſilent on his ſetting out for Paris, which important circumſtance would certainly be rung in all the papers.

We are told that a Briſtol paper of June 15, is in town, but by what means is not aſcertained; that this paper ſtates, that a negociation with the Directory for peace, was agreed to be by commiſſioners; this is from Paris, June 10, and ſeems not authentic. Alſo, that on that day the proſpect was, that the mutineers in the fleet would ſoon be ſubdued, as the Delegates were making their eſcape daily. That Lord Bridport's fleet were at Torbay, &c. The traits of our foreign politics are vaſt—big with fate—another 24 hours of ſoutherly and eaſterly weather will probably waft us ſome great and important deciſions.

Laſt evening arrived here the ſhip Margaret, Capt. Beebe, from Havre de Grace, which he left on the 15th June. Capt. B. ſays he ſaw a letter the day he ſailed dated Paris June 13, in the evening, which mentioned the arrival, that day, of Lord St. Helen, an ambaſſador from the Court of London, to treat on a peace. Our London papers do not mention the ſetting off of an ambaſſador, tho' there has been time enough ſince the reception of the paſſport to render this extent poſſible. The above letter was received by Mr. Echer, the merchant who tranſacted Capt. Beebe's buſineſs. A London paper of June 18 has this important article:

We have received Paris journals up to the 10th inſtant. Their contents are not very intereſting, if we except the following paragraph, which, we believe, has ſome claim to truth in the ſtatement it gives:

"It is ſaid that the Directory has replied to the diſpatches ſent from the Cabinet of St. James's, that they would conſent to reſume negociations; but that in order to prevent difficulties ſimilar to thoſe which had led the miſcarriage of Lord Malmſbury's miſſion, ſome preliminaries muſt be agreed on before the paſſports could be ſent to the new Plenipotentiary; if this meaſure ſhould be agreed to by the Court of London, they would concur in accelerating a peace on juſt and honorable conditions for both nations."

It is ſaid that Parker, the Ringleader of the mutineers, has ſecured the Pylades ſloop of war, and manned her with his own creatures, in order to enſure his eſcape. He attempted to remove the crew of the Hound with this view, but they refuſed to quit their ſhip.

Capt. Beebe, on the 1ſt inſt. boarded the ſhip Active, bound to Philadelphia from Belfaſt, which ſhe left June 15, when the affairs of Ireland were ſtill in an unſettled ſtate.

Gen. Koſciuſko was to have embarked on board the Lighthorſe Capt. Haff, which was to ſail from Briſtol about the 18th June, for this port, but he afterwards, with two Poliſh noblemen, and their ſervants, engaged a paſſage on board the Adriana, Capt. Lee, for Philadelphia, which was alſo to ſail from Briſtol on the 18th or 20th.

A paragraph under the head of Vienna of 27th May, ſays, notwithſtanding the repeated reports of the liberation of La Fayette, neither he nor La Tour Maubourg, nor Bureau de Puiſſy, have yet been liberated.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 7.

Capt. Hillman, of the ſhip Wilmington, from Cadiz, left there the polacre Independent, Robertſon, of this port. A ſhort time before Capt. Hillman ſailed, Capt. Robertſon informed him that his veſſel was cleared, and that he ſhould proceed to Algiers as ſoon as poſſible.

Coming out, the Wilmington was boarded by an officer from the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Nelſon, (Admiral Jarvis having gone home.) The Spaniſh fleet of 28 ſail of the line, was completely manned and victualled, ready for ſea.

Capt. Ewing, when 20 days out, ſpoke the ſhip Margaret, bound to New-York from Havre de-Grace, out 20 days, and was informed that Mr. Adet, who went paſſenger in the ſhip Liberty, was arrived in France.

By Yesterday's Mail.

BOSTON, Auguſt 7.

In the Earl of Moira armed brig, arrived from Halifax laſt Wedneſday, came paſſengers the Britiſh commiſſioners and agents for ſettling with the United States the Eaſtern boundary. The commiſſioners are to ſet in this town.

The American commiſſioners claim the river Maggaquadavie, and the Britiſh the Tepoodue, as the true St. Croix. The rivers are about 12 miles diſtance from each other. If the American claim is allowed, it will be an acquiſition of about 1000 families, principally refugees from the ſtates. If otherwiſe ſettled, nothing can be loſt, as the Schoodue is our preſent Eaſtern boundary. The commiſſioners meet on the 14th inſtant.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 8.

A gentleman arrived in town yeſterday from Quebec, who left it one hour after the execution of Gen. M'Lane, informs, that he hung 32 minutes, was then cut down, his head ſevered from his body by the common hangman, who held it up to the public as the head of a traitor, and a ſmall part of his bowels taken out and thrown in a fire for the purpoſe. The remainder of his ſentence was not put in execution. He behaved with uncommon fortitude; and the laſt words which the criminal uttered, were, "You may think yourſelves ſafe after I am out of the way, but you are much miſtaken." The greateſt aſſemblage of people ever known, attended on this occaſion. It was ſaid M'Lane would be reſcued, but only a captain, lieutenant, 3 non-commiſſioned officers, and 30 privates, attended the execution, to ſhew that government was not afraid of ſuch an attempt.

His brother is now confined at Montreal, whoſe trial will ſoon come on. It is expected he will ſhare the ſame fate.

Quebec is completely fortified, and 2000 troops daily mount guard.

A gentleman in town has received letters by one of the lateſt arrivals, which mention that in conſequence of intelligence from Paris, great hopes are entertained that all the differences ſubſiſting between the United States and France will ſoon be amicably adjuſted, as matters were in train and conſiderable forwardneſs for effecting ſo deſirable an event—No names are mentioned—but it was thought that a communication had been commenced between the miniſter of foreign relations and General Pinckney.

Another letter of a date poſterior to the above, mentions the ſame—and adds, that orders were actually given in France, to ceaſe privateering againſt American veſſels—that thoſe which had already been brought in ſhould be releaſed—and reſtitution made for ſuch as had been condemned and ſold.

And another letter from Briſtol by the Patty, ſays, that reports are in circulation, and generally credited, that a ſpeedy ſettlement of the differences between us and France will take place—and that within a very ſhort time, it was believed that American commerce would be freed from all interruption.

FIRE.

By a gentleman who left Albany laſt Saturday morning, we are informed, that a moſt terrible fire broke out in that city the preceeding night at 11 o'clock, in a ſtable adjoining the river, which carried devaſtation and ruin in its courſe.—The wind blew from S. E. and briſk. Before the inhabitants could collect, it communicated to the contiguous buildings, principally compoſed of wood, and ſpread with ſuch rapidity as baffled the united efforts of the inhabitants to overcome or even check its progreſs. More than one hundred dwelling-houſes, beſides ſtores, and ſtables, are levelled to the ground—and numerous families reduced in one fatal night from eaſe and oppulence, to diſtreſs and indigence. A calamity ſo ſerious to the effects of which the citizens of New York are no ſtrangers—muſt call up all the ſympathetic feelings of the human breaſt, and intereſt every benevolent heart in favor of the ſufferers. It is ſtrongly ſuſpected to have been the reſult of deſign. This opinion corroborated by reflecting that the ſtable where the flames firſt broke out had been unoccupied and kept cloſe for ſeveral months paſt, and that as no one was known to go into it with a candle, no accident could be apprehended in that way. While we feel for the misfortunes of our ſuffering fellow citizens, *let us take warning*, and be on our guard. We are now, and have for ſome time been, apprehenſive of danger; but let us always conſider that 'tis poſſible we may ſoon become the victims of careleſs domeſtics, or deſigning incendiaries, and therefore let us exerciſe vigilance and caution as far as we think it eſſential to the ſafety of our neighbours. We ſincerely truſt that our ſympathy will not be limited to a mere indulgence of our ſenſibility, but that ſome meaſures may be adopted, either by the corporation, or influential individuals, to relieve the more neceſſitous by ſome pecuniary aids.

There were burnt 184 buildings, of which 84 were dwelling-houſes.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 10.

Letters from London of the 12th June inform, that the French government acceded with *promptitude* to the propoſition on the part of the Britiſh, for opening anew the negociation for peace. Theſe letters alſo ſtate that the mutiny at the Nore was ſubſiding and drawing rapidly to a cloſe.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 15.

On Saturday laſt the Foundation Stone of the PENITENTIARY HOUSE to be erected near this city, was laid in preſence of a large and reſpectable number of inhabitants.

The hon. the Executive having ſent a polite requeſt, to the maſters of the different lodges of the ſociety of Maſons in this city and Manchester for their aſſiſtance on the occaſion—about eleven o'clock they aſſembled at the Maſons-Hall, from whence the proceſſion (under the direction of brother L. Wood, as Marſhal) moved in the following order to the place where the Stone was depoſited

MUSIC.
Two Tylers with Swords.
The corner ſtone carried by 4 brethren.
Hodds, &c. carried by Brethren.
Stewards—carrying the Corn, Wine and Oil.
HOLY WRITINGS.
Brethren—Two and Two.
Junior Deacons.
Secretaries of the different Lodges.
Treaſurers.
Junior Wardens of the reſpective Lodges.
Senior Wardens.
Paſt Maſters.
Maſters of the four Lodges with
The Architect on their left.
Senior Deacons.
Two Tylers with Swords.

The Stone being laid with the uſual formalities by the different Maſters, aſſiſted by his excellency the Governor—a plate with the following inſcription thereon was depoſited.—After partaking of ſome

refreſhment, the proceſſion returned to the Hall, in the greateſt harmony and good order.

INSCRIPTION.

THE LEGISLATURE OF
VIRGINIA
Having aboliſhed the Ancient Sanguinary
CRIMINAL CODE,
This FIRST STONE of a BUILDING, the Monument of that Wiſdom, which while it Puniſhes, would Reform the
Criminal,
WAS LAID,
On the 12th Day of Auguſt,
In the Year 1797,
And of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE THE XXII.—BY
The Worſhipful Nath. W. Price, Maſter of the Richmond Lodge, No. 10.
James Strange, Maſter Manchester Lodge, No. 14
W. H. Fitzwhyſton, Richmond Randolph Lodge, No. 19.
James Macmilian, St. John's No. 36.
With the Officers and Members of their reſpective Lodges
The Moſt Worſhipful R. Brooke, being Grand Maſter—A. L. 5797.
His excellency James Wood, Governor of State.
Hon. Hardi. Burnley, Lieut. Governor.
Carter Braxton, M. Jones, John Pendleton, John Mayo, John Guerrant, Alex. M'Rae, } of the Council of State.
Brother Benjamin H. La Trobe Bonneval, Architect.

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt* 18.

A poſtſcript to the Alexandria daily paper of Saturday laſt, contains the following paragraph:

"Several veſſels have arrived this morning, among which is the Saratoga, Capt Towers, from Rotterdam. Capt. Towers left that place the 8th of June. We have converſed with him, and he confirms the *pleaſing intelligence* contained in our paper of this morning—that our differences with France, from every appearance, would be amicably ſettled. American veſſels that had lately been carried into France had been liberated. This information he received from Mr. Pinckney himſelf, who was at Rotterdam with Mr. Adams. Capt. T. has brought diſpatches to the Secretary of State from Mr. Pinckney. Great preparations were making in Holland for an invaſion of ſome place which was ſhortly expected to take place."

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 28th Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock,

By order of the ADMINISTRATRIX,
At the STORE of the late JOHN RENAUD, in Old-Street,
Will be ſold to the Higheſt Bidder;
All the STOCK in TRADE,
Conſiſting of a general Aſſortment of
GROCERIES
AND DRY GOODS.

Six months credit will be allowed on all Sums of £. 20 and upwards—Purchaſers giving Bond and approved Securities.

After the above SALE, will be put up to the Higheſt Bidder, the Leaſe of the ſaid Premiſes—being for 6 Years from the 1ſt September laſt. Conditions will be declared at the Time.

WM. HAXALL, V. M.
Petersburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (3)

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN RENAUD, dec'd are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe having any juſt claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated, to

AREANEA RENAUD, Adm'x.
Petersburg, Auguſt 16, 1797. (tf.)

The Co Partnerſhip of
CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS diſſolved the 10th inſtant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, are deſired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner
Petersburg, Auguſt 15, 1797. (tf.)

I WISH TO RENT,

For One or more Years,

THE STORE and LUMBER HOUSE late occupied by WILLIAM CLARK & Co. poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt day of September, after which period, the NOTARY'S OFFICE will be kept in ſome more central ſituation than his preſent reſidence, of which notice will be given.

SAMUEL DAVIES.
Petersburg, Auguſt 17, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to PETITION the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY, to allow me for my loſſes, ſuſtained by the conflagration of Norfolk.

ROBERT FREEMAN.
Warren county, North Carolina, Auguſt 8, 1797.

Petersburg, Auguſt 17, 1797.

MR. PRENTIS,

YOU will very much oblige a Friend and Cuſtomer, to give the within copy a place in your Friday's Gazette, from whom you ſhall hear in the courſe of next week.

Your friend and
Humble ſervant,
P. W.

To all Storekeepers *and* Quill-Drivers *in the Precincts of Peterſburg.*

WHEREAS for ſeveral years paſt, it has been a cuſtom with the unfortunate Storekeepers and Clerks of this place to oppoſe each other in the mercantile line, and thereby obliged, from the numerous quantity then offering their ſervices, to accept a ſalary degrading to their dignity and intereſt; and it now being a time nearly, when new engagements are made, and preſumable alſo, that applications will be made ſhortly from the number of Clerks and Storekeepers, who are about to embark in trade this fall on their own accounts—this is therefore to give notice, to all who act in either of the above capacities, that a meeting will be held at BREWER'S Tavern, on Saturday the 19th inſtant, preciſely at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe of adopting ſuch meaſures as may be deemed neceſſary, and moſt conducive to our benefit; thoſe concerned, are requeſted to attend as above.

By order of the Board,
A G, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

Purſuant to two Decretal Orders made by the High Court of Chancery, the 1ſt day of June 1796, and the 30th of May 1797, will be ſold at public auction,

A TRACT of Land on Coleman's creek, in the county of Halifax, containing 2075 acres more or leſs, adjoining the lands of Mr. Roger Atkinſon and others, being the land ſold by Peter Rogers to Alexander Shaw, and by Shaw conveyed in truſt to ſecure the payment of ſundry debts ſpecified in the ſaid deed.

At the ſame time will be ſold another tract of 256 acres, on the river Haico, Orange county, North Carolina, formerly the property of James and Robert Bell, which likewiſe adjoins Mr. Atkinſon's land, and is included in the abovementioned deed of truſt.

The ſale will be on the firſt mentioned premiſes on Tueſday the 10th day of October next, and will be conducted by the commiſſioners appointed by the decree laſt abovementioned.

A credit of ſix months will be allowed the purchaſers, who muſt enter into bonds with good ſecurity, for inſuring payment of the purchaſe money. A good title will be made to the lands when the bonds are diſcharged.

Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe, will no doubt ſatisfy themſelves by viewing the land before the day of ſale—and further information may be had, on application to Meſſrs. Kennon Jones, or Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie, John Maſon, of Lunenburg, or to

DUNCAN ROSE.
Petersburg, Auguſt 16, 1797. (3w)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE
Next door to the POST-OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.
BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA
BAR-IRON.
WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.
Petersburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (ep tf)

The Subſcriber wiſhes to
Purchaſe Immediately,

THIRTY or FORTY of the Largeſt and Fatteſt OXEN to be had—for ſuch a liberal price will be given, whether they are Cattle that have had the diſtemper or not will be no great object, nor is their age of any conſequence, provided they are fat.

PATRICK WHITE.
Petersburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (2w)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Suſſex county, about the 10th of June laſt, a Negro Man Named

DANIEL;

About ſix feet two inches high, very black, ſtout, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, bends forward in his knees, has a down caſt look, and about twenty five years old.—Any perſon who will take up the ſaid Negro Man and deliver him to me in Suſſex, or ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

As he has lately been ſeen in or about Peterſburg it is probable he may now be lurking in that neighbourhood.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned againſt harbouring or carrying away the ſaid Negro Man, as they ſhall anſwer the ſame at their peril.

THOMAS DUNN.
Suſſex, Auguſt 17, 1797. (4*)

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,

WILL commence on the 2d Thurſday in October, and continue three days.

Firſt day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purſe, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untried Nags, mile heats.

BELFIELD STARK.
Hicks's Ford, Auguſt 17, 1797. (6w)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale on reaſonable terms, by
MOSES M. MYERS,
Prime SUGARS in Hogſheads and Barrels.
PORT WINE of excellent Quality in Quarter Caſks.
London Particular MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter Caſk.
Peterſburg, Auguſt 14, 1797. (8t.)

The Co-partnerſhip of
Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day diſſolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all perſons who have claims againſt them, are deſired to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to tranſact buſineſs in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a conſtant ſupply of

DRY GOODS,
AND,
GROCERIES,

Which he will ſell at *very moderate prices* for Caſh, or country produce.
Peterſburg, Auguſt 1 1797. (ep tf.)

The Co-partnerſhip of
Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments, and ſuch as have any demands againſt them will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of
GOODS,

On hand, conſiſting of 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, Britiſh Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed of at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to
Mr DUNCAN ROSE.
Peterſburg, July 27, 1797. (8w)

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

Blank Bills of Loading, for SALE at this OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT Thouſand Acres of LAND, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, on the waters of Tenneſſee river, between the mouth of Duck river and the mouth of Tenneſſee—this is a military claim, and it may therefore be preſumed to be clear of diſpute.

Alſo three other Tracts of Land in the ſame ſtate, one lies in Sumner county, upon Dixon's creek, and contains 640 acres—the other two of 640 each, are in Tenneſſee county, upon Red river, and adjoining each other. The above lands may be had at a very reaſonable price for caſh. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber at Charles Gilliam's, on Nottoway river, in Suſſex county.

JOHN A. DAVIDSON.
Auguſt 10, 1797. (8p)

Mr. JANE,

Lately arrived in this Place,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterſburg, and its Vicinity, that he has FOR SALE

French Gold WATCHES,
LIKEWISE,
French and Engliſh Silver WATCHES,

Which he will ſell for a very moderate price for Caſh. Apply at Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford, being the place of his reſidence.

Auguſt 14 1797. (2*)

LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt Office of Peterſburg, 1ſt of Auguſt, 1797,

A

ELIZABETH ALDRIGE, care of Mr. Marks. Thomas Atwell.

B

Cunnbell Blader. Grey Briggs, Jun. Mr Burnett. D. Aſa Barns, Lunenburg county. Mrs Eleanor Bainbridge, care of Mr. Renny Jeſſe Bonner. Dinwiddie county.

C.

John Cock, Nottoway county. Richard H. Cock, Smith Carter. Jonathan Curtis. Butler Claiborne 2. Dinwiddie county, care of Richard H. Cock Cunningham and Dillon. Iſaac Coles, Halifax county, care of William Barkeſdale

D.

Mrs. Ann Downman 2. Dinwiddie. Capt. Joſeph Davis, ſchooner Mary Ann. Mrs. Litty Dougherty, Broadway. Robert Dickerſon, Nottoway county. Robert De Graffinreid, Lunenburg county. James Denton, Brunſwick county. James Davis, Brunſwick county. Mr. Dubaq.

E.

Richard Eppes, Prince George county.

F.

Thomas Farrar. Thomas Fenner. William Friend, Oſborne's. Thomas and William Friend 2, Oſborne's. Joſeph Friend, Oſborne's.

G.

Mr. Gobbe. John Goode, Cheſterfield county. Peterſon Goodwin, Dinwiddie. Eraſmus Gee 2. Samuel Greenhall 2, Nottoway county. John or Hugh Gittiland. Hugh Gordon.

H.

Samuel Hunter.

I.

Sarah Jones.

K.

John Yo. Kleinhoff, Cheſterfield.

M

Ebenezer Macgowen. Nottoway county. Mrs. Suſannah Meade. John Moody, Lunenburg. James Meacham, Brunſwick.

P.

Mrs. Peachy, care of Thomas G. Peachy. John Gilbert Peniſton 2. John Pittus, Lunenburg.

R.

Humphrey Richards. Mr. Robinſon. Mrs. Suſannah Ruffin. Theodrick Bland Ruffin. Joſhua Rice 2. David Roſs. Captain Iſaac Reynolds ſloop Peggy and Molley of Philadelphia. Philip Roots.

S.

James Scott, or in his abſence, David Roſs. George W. B. Spooner. Joel Sturdivant. Francis Smith, Prince George county. William Stevenſon, Lunenburg county, care of George Buchanan.

T.

Peyton Tucker, Dinwiddie county. William Taylor, Lunenburg county.

V.

Miſs Kitty Vaughan. John Verrel, Dinwiddie county.

W.

John S. Webb. at D. Shores. William William, Prince George. John Watts. William Walton, Nottoway county. Archer Walthall. Samuel Wardlow, care of P. White.

J. GRAMMAR

TO BE RUN FOR,

OVER Pride's Ground, the 1ſt Saturday in September next, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, that never won a purſe, with a Catch on each, one mile heats,

A genteel SADDLE, BRIDLE, and JOCKY WHIP, which will be hung up at the Starting Poſt. Judges will be appointed to determine diſputes ſhould any ariſe, the Horſes to be entered the preceeding day. The amount of the Entrance will be aſcertained agreeably to the number of Horſes that ſtart.

2* L LANIER.
Peterſburg, Auguſt 10, 1797.

BLANK WRITS,
Sold at this Office.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, August 4.

The following communication from the Agent for American claims in London, is interesting to the merchants, as it designates the documents necessary to substantiate the claims of our merchants before the commissioners appointed to adjust cases of spoliation under the treaty.

In all cases the process, that is, copies of the proceedings in the vice admiralty courts, or at least, so much as is considered necessary before the lords commissioners should be brought forward and accompany the claims preferred to the board, which are as follows: *

It is advisable that in all cases the affidavits of the party, his clerks and others knowing the transaction, also copies and extracts of entries in the books of the party, made at the time and relative to the transaction, the truth of which should be sworn to by his clerks, should be furnished to shew that the voyage and property were as the ships papers declared them to be. In many cases the parties may hold letters and documents from the shippers and others, written at the time of, and concerning the voyage, vessel and cargo, or either, which may be in question, and which letters, &c. may serve to confirm or elucidate other evidences. Such should be sent, accompanied by the testimony of the party and his clerks, that they are true; or if from any cause, it be inexpedient to send the originals, let the attestations be to the truth of the copy, and that the original contains nothing more as to that particular voyage or property. It will also be well to state the reason why the original is not sent.

The foregoing will be highly useful in all cases, even in those where there must be no act done by the master or others, to impair or lessen the force and weight of papers found on board at the time of capture, and where the papers were complete and genuine, and the transaction on the face of it perfectly fair.

In all cases, where the ships papers were incomplete, where the transaction was in any degree suspicious from the want of papers ordinarily used and found on board vessels, or from any act of the master or others, in destroying or concealing papers, or attempting to secrete property of the enemy—Such extracts, correspondence and affidavits as aforementioned, will be indispensible to shew clearly and fully to whom the property belonged, and to remove all suspicions or doubt as to the truth and fairness of the transaction.

There are several classes of cases in which a charge may be brought forward of wilful omission and neglect, and which charge it will be necessary to remove.

It should be understood in the United States, that in some cases, the party captured, neglected to make a claim for his property in the vice-admiralty courts; that in some, after having made such claim there he abandoned it; that some, after having prosecuted in the vice admiralty, he failed to claim an appeal there, or give security for prosecuting his appeal; in some, the party neglected to claim or enter his appeal in the courts of appeals within the time limited by law, which time, in cases where there was a claim filed in the vice admiralty court, is limited to nine months from the date of the sentence of vice admiralty, and in cases where there was no claim in the vice admiralty, the time is limited to one year from the date of sentence. There was, at the request of Mr. Jay, a prolongation of the ordinary time for claiming appeals by special order of his Britannic Majesty. There are others, where the party, after having made his appeal, neglected to make out the usual process or to serve the same on the captors and others, where the party did not bring forward copies of the proceedings in the courts of vice-admiralty.

Testimony should be furnished satisfactorily accounting for the neglect or abandonment in the particular case, where it has happened, and such as will remove the presumption of "wilful omission and neglect." Where there has been an omission to claim in the vice admiralty or an abandonment of the claim after being duly preferred, or a neglect to claim an appeal in due season of law, or within the time allowed under the particular order of his Britannic Majesty; or to prosecute such appeal by not taking out and serving the usual process on the captors, or by not bringing forward copies of the proceedings in the court of vice admiralty.

In cases where money has been expended in prosecuting for the property in the vice admiralty courts in the West Indies or elsewhere, it is necessary that evidence should be furnished, shewing the amount expended, and that it was of necessity. The affidavit of the person paying or receiving the money, or of those who were present at the payment, or knew of its being paid, would be satisfactory. In cases where the vessel has been hypothecated or property sold to provide the security demanded for prosecuting appeals from the vice admiralty courts, evidence should be furnished to prove that such hypothecation or sale was necessary—the amount sold and the loss and damage which accrued to the party from such sale or hypothecation; evidence of the price at which the property was sold, and that at which it would have sold at the place of destination when the vessel would probably have arrived, had she not been stopped, will shew the loss sustained by the sale.

In cases of demurrage, the loss may be proved by shewing what that vessel, or such a vessel could have earned during the detention. This may be the testimony of those who hired or let vessels at that time, by the expense incurred in victualling the crew; by the hazard to the vessel from the nature and waters of the harbor or ports where she was detained.

In cases where a claim is preferred to the board of compensation for a loss sustained by capture and condemnation, the value of property at the place of destination at the probable time of its arrival, had it not been prevented by capture, may be proved by the affidavits of auctioneers, brokers and others disinterested either in the particular case or in any cases under the commission prices current published at such times and places, will afford very satisfactory evidence as to value.

Evidence should be obtained from all the considerable seaports in the United States, of the premiums paid for insurance from the various foreign ports especially in the West Indies to the United States, and from the United States to the West Indies or other foreign ports, and where the party has insured his property he should prove the rate of premium at which he insured it.

* *Authentic transcript of the libel of the captors and the claim of the neutral (where a claim is made) of all the ships papers such as the register sea letter bills of lading, invoices, &c of the proceedings and orders of the court; of the examinations of the captain and others on board the vessel at the time of capture; of the final sentence of the court and (where an appeal is entered from such sentence) of all proceedings had to carry the same into effect—these should be certified by the judge or register, and be authenticated under the seal of the court.*

254

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news-papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—75 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B

LATELY RECEIVED,

And FOR SALE, by

Horsburgh & Kennan,

London Bottled PORTER,
Bottled ALE,
Claret and Port WINE, in Cases, of 4 and 4½ dozen,
3d and 4th Proof West-India RUM.

They have also remaining, and will Sell very low,
A Pair Philadelphia made Burr MILL-STONES,
Some Boxes 7-9 Window GLASS,
SADDLES and SADLERY.

With sundry articles of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,

800 Bushels Large Allum SALT,
And some GRINDSTONES,
IRON CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Petersburg, August 3, 1797. (4w.)

Joseph T. Blanchard,

Has just received and for sale, at his STORE in OLD-STREET, viz.

12 hogsheads St. CROIX RUM,
6 Do. JAMAICA Do.
20 Barrels N E Do.
25 Do. JAMAICA SUGARS,
2 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
And a few bags GREEN COFFEE,

All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 7. (8t.)

On THURSDAY the 24th August, will be sold at Amelia Courthouse, being Court day,

A YOUNG MAN,

A VALUABLE Carpenter & Wheelwright, belonging to the Estate of WILLIAM YATES MURRAY, on a credit till the first of January next; bond and approved security will be required to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid

WILLIAM MURRAY, Adm'r.

August 7, 1797. [tdf.]

Wanted Immediately.

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an assistant in a store; he must be acquainted with Book keeping. A person thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

On the lowest terms for Cash.

J. ELLIS.

Petersburg, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797 tf.

CURRIE & PUMFREY,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced business in the house next door to Messrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Gallego's—Respectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete assortment of the very best PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Those who please to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and dispatch.

They have ready for sale, a general assortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purposes, all of the best materials faithfully manufactured.

They have also for sale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable or them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 8, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Petersburg

(If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, at Prince-George Courthouse, on Monday the 21st day of this present month (August) twenty-one slaves, namely:

MILLEY, Juno, Jenny, Milley, George, Phill, Amey, Pender, Marey, Carter, Amady, Pender, Jemmy, Joyce, Doll, Suckey, Peter, Agge, Betsey, Ned and Juno, the property of James Belsches, taken to satisfy an execution from the court of the United States for the middle circuit in the Virginia district, issued against the estate of the said James Belsches and Hugh Belsches by Andrew Blackburn and Andrew Sym, surviving obligees of Alexander Spiers, Andrew Blackburn and Andrew Sym, and surviving trustees of James Dunlop and his creditors.

THOMAS NORVILL, Dept. Mar.
For DAVID M. RANDOLPH,
Marshall, Virginia District.

August 8, 1797.

Mr. THOMAS NORVILL, D. M. of the Virginia District.

SIR,

YOU are hereby forbid selling a Negro Woman Named JUNO, (the elder) advertised as the property of James Belsches, the 8th inst. at Prince George Courthouse; she being conveyed to me by bill of sale, bearing date the 23d January, 1797.

JAMES BELCHES, Junior.

Cabin Point, August 14, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on Tuesday the 22d day of August next, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust, executed to us to secure the payment of a certain debt due JOHN MCRAE, sen.

THE Dwelling House and Tan-Yard, at present occupied by James Buchanan, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ALEXANDER McRAE, } Trustees.
DUNCAN McRAE. }

July 31, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse, two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out-house,

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaser, he giving satisfactory security.—Possession may be had the first of October insuing, and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Petersburg, July 5, 1797. 1st. Oct.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 31st of next August,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon the subscriber now resides, lying on both sides Mallery's creek, containing 486 acres; also the crop now growing, stock, household and kitchen furniture.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Nottoway, July 10, 1797. (14)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Dinwiddie county, on Stoney creek, about 18 miles from Petersburg, containing 400 acres, more or less. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM MEANLEY.

August 10, 1797. (3t)

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—she is offered for sale because the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3, 1797.